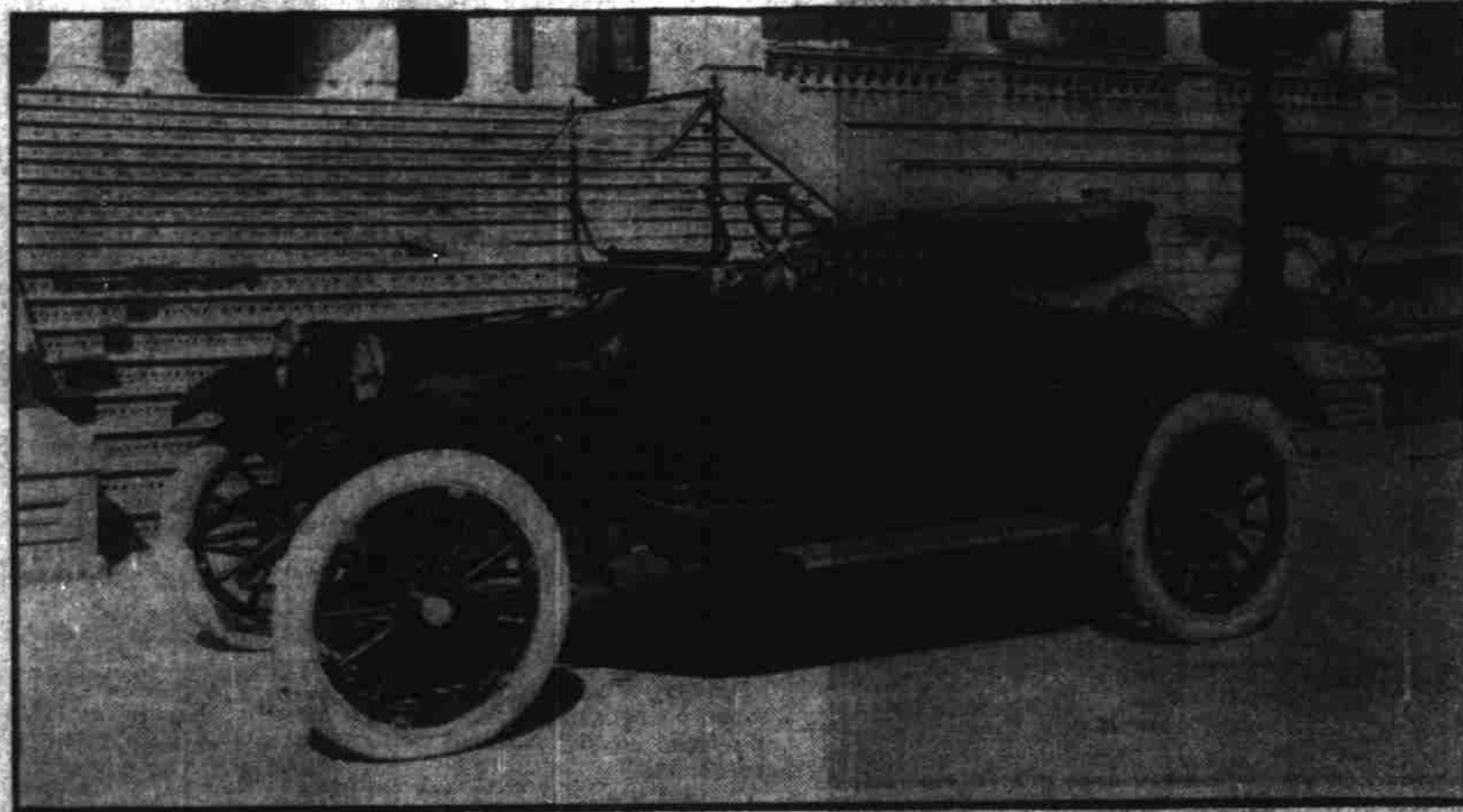


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Quantity shipments are now being made from the factory and deliveries are rapidly being booked ahead by the local agents.

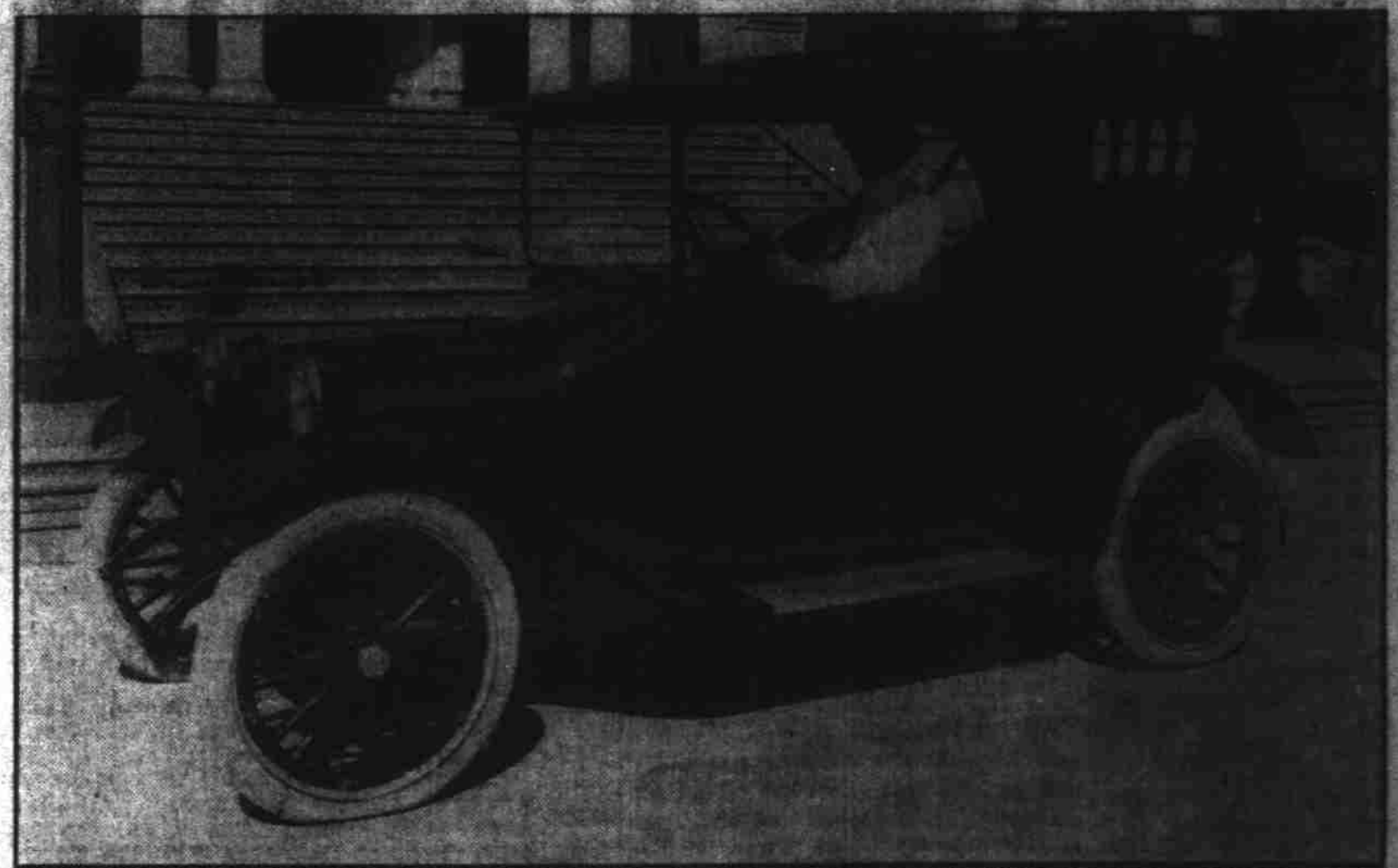
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## REV. DAVID C. PETERS TELLS OF IMPRESSIONS HE GATHERED ON LONG MAINLAND TRIP THIS SUMMER

**Pastor of Christian Church Believes Nation-Wide Reaction is Giving Men and Women Wholesome and Sobering Experience—Finds Less Industrial Controversy and More Cooperation—Country is Prospering and President Wilson's Handling of Foreign Affairs Has Won Him Strong Support—Anti-Saloon League Convention and Its Significance**

[On his return from an extended mainland trip, Rev. David C. Peters, pastor of the Christian church, was asked by the Star-Bulletin for some of his impressions. They are given in the following article.]

What are my impressions of conditions in the States this year? They are rather complex, but a few stand out vividly.

In the first place, it may be well to say that my impressions are based upon extensive travel through the length of the continent. I left home in June and went east through the southern states, stopping at various points, up the Atlantic seaboard, through New England, the maritime provinces of Canada, and back through the middle states and along the Pacific coast.

I made an honest effort to acquaint myself with conditions and with this end in view I engaged in conversation with men in all walks of life, and this was done with great frequency. I did not allow an opportunity to slip—on the trains, on steamships, on street cars, in hotel lobbies, business houses, on the street and in public squares. I came into contact with men of all walks of life.

**Industrial Conditions Good.** I think the first impression made upon my mind was that the industrial and financial condition was not in as much stress as I had supposed. It is true that along the Pacific coast there are a vast number of unemployed men, but throughout the Middle West and western states it seems utterly impossible to secure laborers enough to take care of the crops and on the Atlantic coast and especially in New England any man who could do anything worth while did not need to be idle. Of course, war orders to manufacturing concerns in the eastern states and in New England have brought about this condition there. I was not a little surprised to note the amount of reserve money in the banks, judging from their statements, and I was especially interested in noticing the wide range of individual deposits in the savings banks, especially through the central states.

**South Dejected.** The South is dejected. The cotton crops seem to have been badly injured by excessive rains, and as everyone knows, market conditions have been

very unfavorable, so the South is discouraged.

I was a little surprised when I saw the sugar cane fields of Louisiana. I had heard a great deal of the sugar plantations of the South, and I was prepared to see such plantations and such mills as we have in Hawaii, but the South has a long, long way to travel before she can make such an appearance as the cane industry in Hawaii makes.

We in Hawaii and the people on the western coast have been so indifferent to the present European trouble—I presume because we have been so little affected by it—that I was poorly prepared for the state of excitement which I found in the East and in the provinces of Canada. Of course, it is natural that Canada should be very much excited about it, because Canadian homes are being robbed of their finest young men.

**Strong Support for Mr. Wilson.**

The second thing that impressed me was the almost universal approval, apparently, given to President Wilson in his attitude toward the present European struggle. I doubt if ever a president of the United States faced a more serious crisis, unless perhaps it was Lincoln, than that faced by President Wilson, and it seems to me he has proved himself a remarkable statesman to be able to steer the nation through such troublous times.

But the most significant impression is the impression of the sobering of the American people. In spite of his statesmanship, I doubt very seriously if President Wilson could have prevented the American nation from becoming involved in the European struggle if he had been compelled to contend with an American spirit such as was dominant a year previous to the outbreak of the war.

It was only fourteen months ago that I made a similar extensive journey through the States and returned to Hawaii at that time impressed with the wantonness and recklessness and extravagance of the dominant American life. It seemed that men were obsessed at that time with the passion for money getting and pleasure seeking. A wave of animal emotionalism had apparently engulfed the whole American nation. It was manifested in all walks of life. It was noticeable that former visit that the churches were being attended by small numbers of people and that most of the

pulpit utterances of that time lacked that note of deep spiritual concern which always characterizes a pulpit of power.

**Nation-wide Reaction.** This year there seems to be a nation-wide reaction taking place. First I noticed it in places of pleasure. There seemed to be a different type of pleasure features and that type is much healthier than that which I saw a year ago.

I noticed it in the church attendance. On a Sunday morning in July, I attended the Broadway Presbyterian church in New York city and was not a little surprised to find that great edifice occupied, even to the last foot of standing space, by an audience, a notable portion of which was composed of the business men, apparently, of the nation's metropolis, and they had come, there to hear Hugh Black, who is known the world over for his spiritual intuition, and called by many a mystic. He did not talk about the European war, nor did he deal with any of a large number of popular interests confronting the American people, but he talked upon "The Reality of Spiritual Things," and that great audience listened with breathless attention. I purposely lingered to listen to the comments which were made, as they retired from the service in small groups and was greatly impressed with what I heard, for men were expressing pleasure in the fact that they could listen to a man who fed their spiritual nature.

**The Anti-Saloon League Convention.**

I went from Honolulu especially to attend the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League at Atlantic City. That was probably the most notable gathering of reform workers in the history of the United States. Certainly there were never so many men of national reputation together upon one platform at one time. They were statesmen and business men who are molding the thought and business program of the nation.

Ten years ago it was my privilege to be very intimately connected with the Anti-Saloon movement in the state of Colorado and to be rather familiar with the nation-wide movement of that period. The commonest argument to be heard on an Anti-Saloon platform at that time was that if the business man was to be interested in this great reform question, he must not be approached from the moral standpoint, but from that of business policy—that it was necessary to prove to the business man by uncontested statistics gathered from those communities which had tried Prohibition, that business was better without the saloon than it was with it.

Naturally, I expected that note of

be prominent in this great convention. Imagine my surprise as I listened to the addresses at Atlantic City—senators, members of the house of representatives, governors of states, molders of public opinion in private walks of life, business men whose connections are with the greatest industrial and financial concerns of the nation, again and again stated that their interest in the Anti-Saloon campaign that is being waged for a saloonless nation was one that was based upon its moral element regardless of its effect upon business.

There was no question in the mind of anyone that it was good for business and for the national life to eliminate the saloon, but business men have come to the point where they have courage enough to say: "We stand for a saloonless nation, even if we have to pay for it with a decrease in our business." That indicates a tremendous reaction in American life and one that speaks much for the future.

**Less Industrial Controversy.**

I was also impressed with the changing attitude of men in industrial controversies. It seems to me there is a good deal less of the "I don't-care-for-the-other-fellow" spirit than there was a few years ago. I drove in an automobile over a considerable length of the great State Highway in Colorado, which was built by money given by the Rockefeller to furnish employment for the strikers who had gone out in the Rockefeller mines pending the time of the settlement of that controversy, in order to prevent these men suffering dire want that would result from long unemployment.

I was also impressed with the movement made on the part of the Hecla and Calumet copper mines to divide with their employees, between whom and themselves only last year there was such a bitter struggle, the increased profits enjoyed by those companies as a result of the war prices.

These are only a few instances, but they illustrate what I believe to be the changing spirit of American life. Everywhere I felt a new atmosphere. People seemed more serious, they were soberer, and I think calmer than they were a year ago, and the impression was so distinct I am quite sure there must be something to it.

**Rural Life Improving.**

These are the major impressions. Among the minor impressions was that of the improving rural life. I grew up on the farm and have had a good deal of contact with rural life in all the years since. The austerity of country life in the time of my boyhood and even in latter years is very vivid among my memories. I knew full well that a great change had taken place, but I think I was not quite prepared for the change that had actually taken place. The prevalence of modern conveniences—the telephone, electric light, daily mail delivery, modern sanitary conveniences, labor saving devices of every description, and consequently of course, a new social life has taken possession of rural sections. I do not wonder that there is

a "back-to-the-soil" movement which is considerable, for the time has already come in which a man can live in the country with all the conveniences and with few of the discomforts of city life.

**The Great Expositions.**

It was my privilege to visit both the San Diego and San Francisco expositions. That at the southern city is small in comparison with that marvelous Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, but for beauty of architecture and landscape gardening, I have never seen anything to compare with the California-Pacific exposition at San Diego.

The larger world enterprise at the City of the Golden Gate is indescribable. The more I saw of it the more I marveled. It appealed to me not only as a great privilege, but as an actual duty, if it be possible, for every American citizen to see that exposition. Such a revelation of the world's progress, not only in industrial but in social life, I am sure has never before been presented to the world. It had a message for me—I came away from it encouraged, with such confidence in the on-going and up-going of humanity as I never have before possessed.

Briefly, these are some of my impressions of life in the States this year.

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